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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

December 1986 Published January 1987

1986 NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW

South Dakota's nonfarm employment averaged 251,700 in 1986. This is up 2,300 from the 1985 average of 249,400. Employment gains in seven of eight major industry groups resulted in a 0.9 percent rise in South Dakota's nonfarm employment in 1986.

When compared with the 1.0 percent growth registered in 1985, the 1986 increase shows the growth of the state's economy continued at a steady pace.

Annual employment averages are determined by averaging monthly employment levels in each of the eight major industry groups. These averages can then be used to show the year-to-year employment change in each industry. The following is a review of those changes.

Manufacturing employment rebounded from its 1985 decline to become one of two industries to grow by 800 jobs in 1986. Annual average employment in this industry was 28,300 in 1986--a 2.9 percent increase over the year.

The gain in manufacturing employment was split equally between the durable and nondurable goods sectors as each added 400 jobs. The 1985 annual average was lowered by a three-month labor dispute in the nondurable goods sector. Much of the 1986 increase is accounted for by the return to work of those involved in the dispute.

Manufacturing employment rose dramatically throughout 1986, to make up for the 1985 decrease, rising by approximately 1,500 from 27,300 at the start of the year to 28,800 by the end of 1986. Increased orders for durable business products caused manufacturers of those products to increase their employment levels. Producers of durable consumer goods, such as appliances, household furniture and jewelry did not fare as well.

In the nondurable goods sector, the food and kindred products industry was very unsettled. Rising costs and aging equipment caused much uncertainty among employers in this sector.

Employment gains in the federal and local sectors of government offset a decline in state government employment to result in an overall increase of 800 jobs in government.

Federal government employment grew by 200 in 1986 to average 10,800 in South Dakota. Much of this increase was due to additional workers hired for projects at Ellsworth Air Force Base and by the Army Corp of Engineers for work along the Missouri River.

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Increases in federal government employment were also noted in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offices as a result of increased workloads partially brought on by a depressed farm economy and a more complex farm program.

ELECTIONS BOOST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Local government employment increased by 600 over the year. The addition of temporary workers for two statewide elections, the primary in June and the general election in November, worked to increase average employment in this sector.

The local education sector added 300 workers to its payrolls in 1986. The hiring of additional teaching and counseling staff was a result of increased kindergarten and elementary enrollment within many school districts and recent legislative mandates.

Services employment grew by 1.2 percent in 1986, with the addition of 700 jobs. Although employment increases were noted in the majority of service industry sectors, the medical/health and educational/membership/social services sectors had the largest gains with increases of 300 jobs each.

The medical services sector benefited from marketing efforts for short-term in-patient care, out-patient care, mental health and substance abuse treatment care. The addition of these services and state-of-the-art equipment increased the use of hospitals in South Dakota instead of facilities in neighboring states.

The educational/membership/social sector increase was distributed evenly among each portion of this industry sector. Employment in this sector has risen because of an increasing number of community services and heightened consumer demand for fitness services.

Employment in business services fared best during the first three months of the year. The remainder of the year showed decreases for this sector. A rising need for tax preparation services later in the year was one of the few bright spots for this industry sector.

CONSTRUCTION INCREASES FOR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

Construction employment increased for the fourth year in a row in South Dakota. Annual average employment for the construction industry was 9,700 in 1986. This is a 2.1 percent increase from 1985. Employment rose by 100 jobs in 1983, by 900 in 1984, 200 in 1985 and 200 again in 1986. Much of the increase can be attributed to special trades contractors such as plumbers, painters and electricians.

The beginning of the year started slowly for the construction industry because of weather delays. Good weather conditions for the remainder of the year helped to keep construction activity high. Work on commercial buildings dominated the construction season, although new housing starts have made a small comeback.

Following two years of exceptional growth, employment growth in the finance/insurance/real estate industry has leveled somewhat. Employment in this industry grew by 200 jobs or 1.4 percent in 1986. This industry has added 1,800 jobs in the past three years.

Employers new to the state within the last few years are still adding staff, even though the finance industry did not enjoy the benefits of having new large firms entering the finance arena in 1986.

TRADE EMPLOYMENT REMAINS STABLE

Employment remained relatively stable in the state's trade industry during 1986. Wholesale and retail trade is South Dakota's largest industry, employing more than one in four of the state's nonfarm workers. Wholesale trade employment decreased by 400 over the year. Retail trade employment went up by 100.

General merchandise stores added workers during 1986 as the level of retail sales rose following a slowdown in 1985. Employment trends in food stores varied by employer. Some stores added workers while others did not fare as well in this highly competitive industry. Another recent trend among some general merchandise firms is the incorporation of new customer services, such as pharmacies and medical offices, within general merchandise stores.

The building materials and garden supply sector of this industry seems to be going through an unstable period of change. Employment trends in this sector are dependent upon geographic location and new home building activity.

The wholesale trade sector was negatively impacted by a decreased demand over-the-year for farm equipment and supplies and construction equipment. However, wholesale trade has benefited from higher demand for nonfarm business equipment and supplies and nondurable consumer goods.

MINING EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

Employment in the state's mining industry grew by 100 in 1986 to 2,600. At 4.0 percent, this is the largest percentage growth of any industry in 1986. However, because of the limited size of this industry (it is South Dakota's smallest) small changes in actual employment result in large percentage changes. Employment gains were noted in the metal mining sector as a result of increased mining activity in the Black Hills.

Transportation/public utilities employment remained stable in 1986 declining by 100. The transportation sector added 100 jobs over the year. However, employment in the communications sector fell by 200. Railroad employment declined slightly, and truck transportation rose about 100. A slight increase was also shown in the transportation sector due to additional package delivery activity. Communications employment was down due to changes in telephone communications, even though consumer demand has risen for other communications services, such as cable television.

On the surface, it appears that little change occurred in the state's nonfarm employment picture. However, a closer look at those industries showed a great deal of activity and change.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	December 1986 (1)				December 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,049,000	110,588,000	7,461,000	6.3(3)	115,780,000	108,063,000	7,717,000	6.7(3)
South Dakota	343,000	325,200	17,800	5.2	337,100	316,800	20,300	6.0
Sioux Falls MSA	70,371	67,198	3,173	4.5	68,208	64,784	3,424	5.0
Rapid City MSA	39,478	37,438	2,040	5.2	37,166	34,761	2,405	6.5
Aurora	1,480	1,438	42	2.8	1,369	1,336	33	2.4
Beadle	9,340	8,886	454	4.9	9,090	8,653	437	4.8
Bennett	1,529	1,463	66	4.3	1,482	1,423	59	4.0
Bon Homme	3,327	3,211	116	3.5	3,204	3,057	147	4.6
Brookings	12,945	12,268	677	5.2	13,408	12,491	917	6.8
Brown	20,065	19,027	1,038	5.2	19,226	17,957	1,269	6.6
Brule	2,545	2,439	106	4.2	2,718	2,530	188	6.9
Buffalo	487	409	78	16.0	419	364	55	13.1
Butte	3,683	3,460	223	6.1	3,571	3,299	272	7.6
Campbell	1,072	982	90	8.4	1,010	930	80	7.9
Charles Mix	4,160	3,911	249	6.0	3,795	3,611	184	4.8
Clark	1,840	1,736	104	5.7	1,827	1,715	112	6.1
Clay	6,519	6,113	406	6.2	6,485	6,058	427	6.6
Codington	11,630	10,752	878	7.5	11,644	10,743	901	7.7
Corson	1,652	1,548	104	6.3	1,557	1,447	110	7.1
Custer	3,270	3,129	141	4.3	3,232	3,069	163	5.0
Davison	8,857	8,510	347	3.9	8,546	8,182	364	4.3
Day	3,274	3,103	171	5.2	3,300	3,063	237	7.2
Deuel	2,148	1,953	195	9.1	2,160	1,884	276	12.8
Dewey	1,945	1,820	125	6.4	1,947	1,808	139	7.1
Douglas	1,557	1,527	30	1.9	1,582	1,533	49	3.1
Edmunds	2,312	2,196	116	5.0	2,154	2,035	119	5.5
Fall River	3,577	3,400	177	4.9	3,480	3,276	204	5.9
Faulk	1,263	1,189	74	5.9	1,186	1,147	39	3.3
Grant	4,230	4,011	219	5.2	4,051	3,836	215	5.3
Gregory	2,465	2,367	98	4.0	2,332	2,246	86	3.7
Haakon	1,076	1,036	40	3.7	1,175	1,103	72	6.1
Hamlin	2,222	2,089	133	6.0	2,333	2,182	151	6.5
Hand	1,954	1,906	48	2.5	1,963	1,891	72	3.7
Hanson	1,353	1,285	68	5.0	1,373	1,314	59	4.3
Harding	863	761	102	11.8	833	788	45	5.4
Hughes	8,455	8,134	321	3.8	8,427	8,018	409	4.9
Hutchinson	3,860	3,705	155	4.0	3,937	3,686	251	6.4
Hyde	850	800	50	5.9	911	842	69	7.6
Jackson	1,340	1,266	74	5.5	1,390	1,300	90	6.5

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

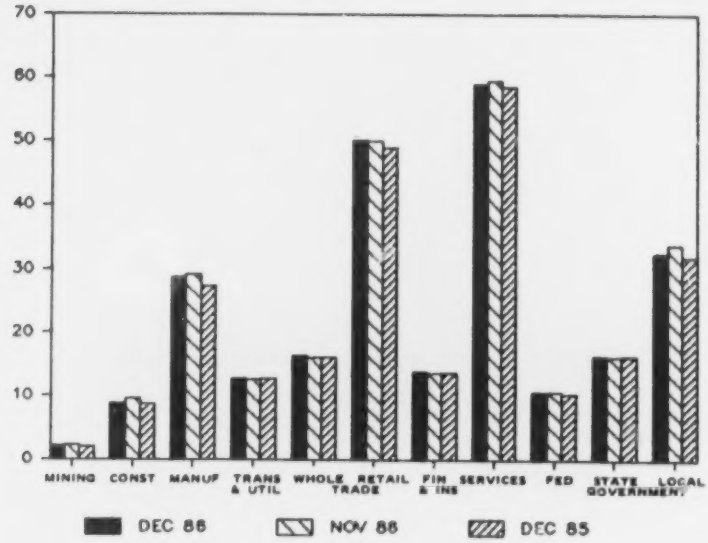
	December 1986 (1)				December 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,181	1,155	26	2.2	1,168	1,131	37	3.2
Jones	624	588	36	5.8	632	565	67	10.6
Kingsbury	2,820	2,661	159	5.6	2,879	2,716	163	5.7
Lake	4,607	4,264	343	7.4	4,696	4,343	353	7.5
Lawrence	10,146	9,515	631	6.2	9,913	9,175	738	7.4
Lincoln	6,451	6,170	281	4.4	6,554	6,184	370	5.6
Lyman	1,507	1,431	76	5.0	1,492	1,392	100	6.7
McCook	2,759	2,614	145	5.3	2,672	2,462	210	7.9
McPherson	1,560	1,472	88	5.6	1,534	1,481	53	3.5
Marshall	2,091	1,977	114	5.5	2,171	2,006	165	7.6
Meade	8,944	8,506	438	4.9	9,582	9,024	558	5.8
Mellette	905	841	64	7.1	799	740	59	7.4
Miner	1,280	1,202	78	6.1	1,327	1,213	114	8.6
Minnehaha	70,371	67,198	3,173	4.5	68,208	64,784	3,424	5.0
Moody	3,062	2,875	187	6.1	3,105	2,917	188	6.1
Pennington	39,478	37,438	2,040	5.2	37,166	34,761	2,405	6.5
Perkins	2,448	2,338	110	4.5	2,441	2,388	53	2.2
Potter	1,502	1,418	84	5.6	1,367	1,300	67	4.9
Roberts	4,358	4,023	335	7.7	4,519	4,155	364	8.1
Sanborn	1,096	1,034	62	5.7	1,088	1,037	51	4.7
Shannon	2,968	2,653	315	10.6	3,064	2,802	262	8.6
Spink	3,645	3,559	86	2.4	3,480	3,280	200	5.7
Stanley	1,376	1,308	68	4.9	1,302	1,206	96	7.4
Sully	813	797	16	2.0	803	789	14	1.7
Todd	2,732	2,553	179	6.6	2,579	2,344	235	9.1
Tripp	3,215	3,119	96	3.0	3,251	3,075	176	5.4
Turner	3,675	3,462	213	5.8	4,011	3,754	257	6.4
Union	4,629	4,237	392	8.5	4,610	4,136	474	10.3
Walworth	2,831	2,670	161	5.7	2,972	2,802	170	5.7
Yankton	9,964	9,518	446	4.5	9,799	9,290	509	5.2
Ziebach	785	757	28	3.6	769	738	31	4.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

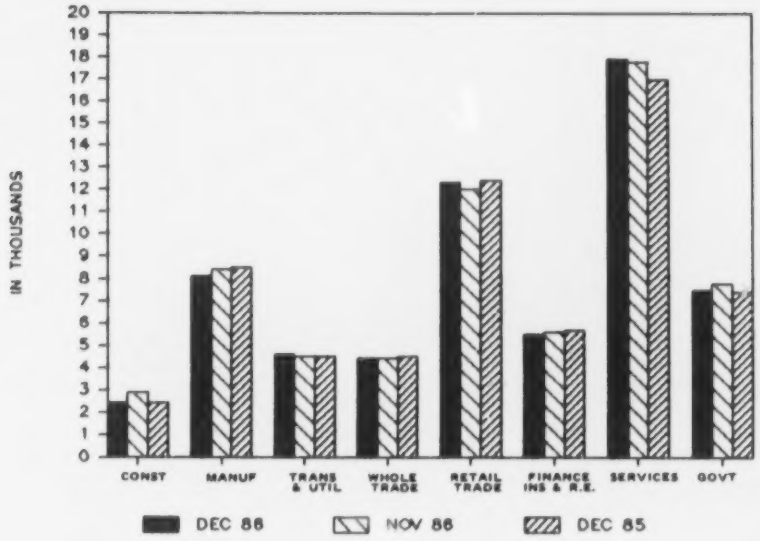
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.7 and 7.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	251.5	254.1	247.1	-1.0	1.8
MINING	2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8
CONSTRUCTION	8.9	9.7	8.7	-8.2	2.3
MANUFACTURING	28.8	29.1	27.3	-1.0	5.5
Durable Goods	15.7	15.9	14.5	-1.3	8.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.8	9.8	8.9	.0	10.1
Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.1	12.8	.0	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.8	7.7	-2.6	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.9	2.9	2.8	.0	3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.8	12.6	12.8	1.6	.0
Transportation	7.7	7.6	7.6	1.3	1.3
Communication	2.8	2.8	2.9	.0	-3.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	66.3	66.2	65.1	.2	1.8
Wholesale Trade	16.1	16.1	16.1	1.9	1.9
Durable Goods	7.2	7.2	7.2	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.9	8.9	.0	.0
Retail Trade	50.2	50.1	49.0	.2	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.8	13.7	13.7	.7	.7
SERVICES	59.0	59.5	58.6	-.8	.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15.1	15.1	14.8	.0	2.0
Medical and Health	23.5	23.5	22.9	.0	2.6
Educational, Membership & Social	17.3	17.4	17.6	-.6	-1.7
GOVERNMENT	59.7	61.0	58.7	-2.1	1.7
Federal	10.8	10.8	10.4	.0	3.8
State	16.4	16.3	16.4	.6	.0
State Education	8.1	8.0	8.1	1.1	.0
Local	32.5	33.9	32.0	-4.1	1.6
Local Education	19.1	18.9	18.8	1.1	1.6

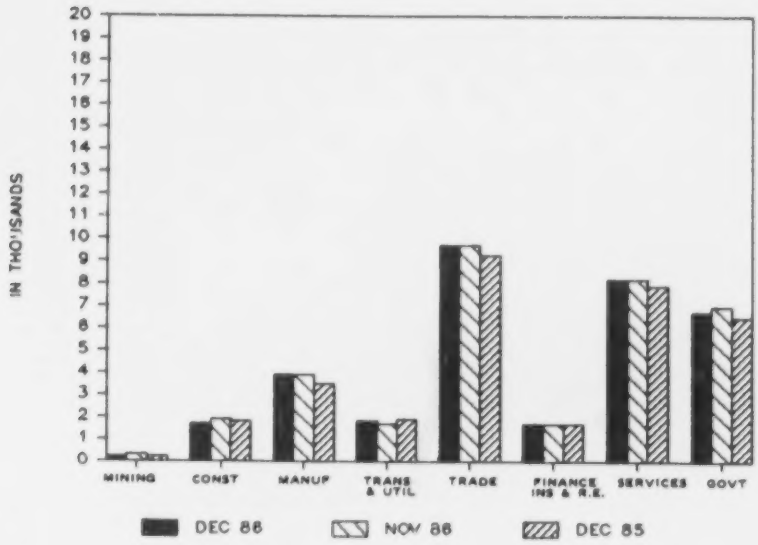
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	62.8	63.4	62.4	-.9	.6
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.4	2.9	2.4	-17.2	.0
MANUFACTURING	8.1	8.4	8.5	-3.6	-4.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.2	2.2
TRADE	16.7	16.4	16.8	1.8	-.6
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.4	4.5	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade	12.3	12.0	12.4	2.5	-.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5.5	5.6	5.7	-1.8	-3.5
SERVICES	17.9	17.8	17.0	.6	5.3
GOVERNMENT	7.5	7.8	7.4	-3.8	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	33.9	34.4	32.9	-1.5	3.0
MINING	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.7	1.9	1.8	-10.5	-5.6
MANUFACTURING	3.9	3.9	3.5	.0	11.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.9	-5.3
TRADE	9.7	9.7	9.3	.0	4.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES	8.2	8.2	7.9	.0	3.8
GOVERNMENT	6.7	7.0	6.5	-4.3	3.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	21,755	22,107	20,663	42.0	42.4	42.8
Durable Goods.....	12,319	12,535	11,354	41.8	41.2	42.5
Nondurable Goods..	9,436	9,572	9,309	42.3	43.8	43.3
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	6,174	6,461	6,499	44.9	46.9	46.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	$338.52	$331.57	$328.70	$8.06	$7.82	$7.68
Durable Goods.....	$327.71	$316.00	$312.38	$7.84	$7.67	$7.35
Nondurable Goods..	$353.21	$350.84	$349.86	$8.35	$8.01	$8.08
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	$367.28	$376.61	$358.51	$8.18	$8.03	$7.76

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All items.....	331.1	330.8	326.6	.1	1.4
Food & Beverages....	317.0	316.4	303.6	.2	4.4
Housing.....	362.1	361.7	355.0	.1	2.0
Apparel.....	210.9	213.1	211.2	1.0	-0.1
Transportation.....	304.8	304.3	323.2	.2	-5.7
Medical Care.....	446.8	444.6	413.0	.5	8.2
Entertainment.....	277.4	277.4	269.0	.0	3.1

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
Sex, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
Male	2,390	1,493	3,361
Female	981	881	1,311
Race, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
White	3,058	2,114	4,319
Nonwhite	313	260	353
Age, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
Under 45	2,562	1,756	3,689
Over 45	809	618	983
[2] Industry, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
Mining	107	52	150
Construction	921	480	1,436
Manufacturing	692	511	1,227
Transportation & Public Utilities	146	95	159
Trade	632	534	828
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	109	85	83
Services	560	466	560
Government	204	151	229
[2] Occupation, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
Professional & Managerial	364	300	372
Clerical and Sales	470	449	519
Services	388	316	428
Processing	104	79	113
Machine Trade	151	121	220
Benchwork	220	170	615
Structural Work	1,181	621	1,779
Other	493	318	626
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
1-2 Weeks	615	411	948
3-4 Weeks	598	311	934
5-14 Weeks	1,288	879	1,792
15 Weeks & Over	870	773	998

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	4,063	2,527	3,444	60.8	18.0
B. Weeks Compensated	15,873	8,235	17,414	92.8	-8.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,214,351	$633,737	$1,467,082	91.6	-17.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$37,849,500	$38,823,500	$32,083,300	-2.5	18.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	N/A	5,481	5,592	N/A	N/A
F. Nonfarm Placements	N/A	4,210	3,324	N/A	N/A
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	N/A	5,192	3,521	N/A	N/A

	December 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$68,867

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	December 1986 People	December 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	42	$9,744
J. Partial Employment	38	$3,002

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
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SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN DECEMBER

Nonfarm wage and salary employment measured 251,500 in December. This is down 2,600 from the election inflated November figure, but up 4,000 from December 1985. (See table on page six.)

Over-the-year (December to December) increases were noted in seven of eight major industry groups. The only group not to show an employment gain was the transportation/public utilities industry, which remainsd the same over the year.

On a month-to-month basis, employment fell by 2,600 from November to December as a result of typical seasonal employment declines and the loss of temporary local government workers hired for the November election.

Construction employment declined by 800 from November to December. However this is only one-half of the decrease of 1,600 jobs noted from November to December of 1985.

Employment in the services industry was down by 500. Manufacturing was off by 300 over the month and mining was down by 100. All these declines reflect typical seasonal decreases in employment for these industries.

Three industries posted small month-to-month gains. Transportation/public utilities employment grew by 200. Wholesale/retail trade went up by 100 as did finance/insurance/real estate employment.

South Dakota's unemployment rate fell to 5.2 percent in December. The state's unemployment rate stood at 5.9 percent in November of 1986 and 6.0 percent in December of 1985.

Approximately 17,800 South Dakotans were unemployed in December. This compares with 20,300 one year ago and 20,600 in November. Approximately 325,200 South Dakotans were employed in Decembe-.

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